



Spatial Economics Research Centre

Wednesday, 14 September 2011

The road to recovery - what can government do?

Just back from [Nick Clegg's lecture on the economy at the LSE](#). The plan A plus strategy continues - stay the course on the deficit (plan A) but also thi about the demand side of the economy (the 'plus')

You will be able to read the general overview elsewhere, but quite a lot of what he said was of interest to those of use who think about city and regiona economies.

The big push, it is claimed will come on infrastructure. This will start with the regional growth fund, where round 2 will, we are told, prioritise infrastru projects. I don't think this is necessarily a great place to start because much of the economic literature is [generally sceptical about the role of infrastructure in boosting local economic activity in struggling areas](#). After all, as population in these places is historically declining, they likely have plei of infrastructure relative to people. How is adding more going to help? (You can make a similar argument about net increases in the supply of housing)

Next, confirmation of 'new' powers for local government to raise money to invest in infastructure (i.e. TIF). I support the principle of this, but in practice worry about the cost of projects and about the possibility of more grand schemes with poor payoffs.

There will also be action on delays at the planning stage (broadly defined) and in making expenditures to which the government is already committed. The [planning system raised as an problem](#), but also a suggestion that there are other barriers 'within Whitehall'. Clegg suggested that the 40 biggest infrastructure projects with the highest returns will be the recipients of particular attention from government ministers to make sure they proceed on tim Meanwhile, HMT will be going round government departments making sure that they are spending the money at their disposal.

Finally, we should see details soon of government plans to to try to stimulate house building ([at its lowest levels since 1924](#)).

I confess to being slightly underwhelmed. I find it hard to believe that bringing within year commitments forward can provide that much of a fiscal stimu (although perhaps I am overly 'optimistic' about the government's ability to spend money). Delivering transport infrastructure investment on time and or budget (another commitment) is generally a good thing, although unrelated, as far as I can tell, to fiscal stimulus. After all, overspends and overruns sti involve government expenditure. I would welcome a genuine move to prioritise transport projects in terms of bang-for-buck (how about [dropping HS2 ii favour of the kind of smaller high benefit schemes](#) that Clegg highlighted in his speech today)? I might even welcome more infrastructure spending. Bu with net capital expenditure set to fall dramatically (even if plans are in line with Labour's projections) this prioritisation will take place within a significar smaller pot.

As Clegg highlighted in his speech, government isn't powerless to act, but the fiscal position means that the options are increasingly limited. I am certainly of the opinion that a lot of this is in no sense 'the coalition's fault' and do not believe that the opposition have any better answers. But still a slightly depressing way to start the day ...

Posted by [Prof Henry G. Overman](#) on [Wednesday, September 14, 2011](#).

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Ryan E said...

hold on a sec!! The coalition were warned by numerous economists of the danger of overly pursuing deficit reduction following a financial crisis (ie when the private it itself de-leveraging) when they took office. The surging unemployment numbers and slide back into recession confirms things now as a case of 'we told you so'. Infrastructure projects should definitely be a big part of any plan B and should never have been cut in the first place. Best to get them done now while there is spare capacity in construction and project costs are falling. Either way, any stimulus will have to be pretty big (at least 2% of output) to counteract the various headwinds the economy is now facing.

15 September 2011 at 17:59

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